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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR		
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Ss.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bra
Jubilshing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual direculation of The Daily Bra
for the week ending March 5, 1892, was as
tollows.
 follows:
 28,145

 Sunday, Feb. 28.
 28,145

 Monday, Feb. 29.
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 Tuesday, March 1.
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 Wednesday, March 2.
 23,873

 Thorsday, March 3.
 24,602

 Friday, March 4.
 13,752

 Saturday, March 5.
 24,294

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of March, A. D. 1892 N. P. Feil, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January 24,324.

fable of the foolish canine who dropped his meat into the stream teaches homely but useful truth. REPRESENTATIVE BRYAN'S general

BUILD one viaduct at a time. The

health has been very good but it will be safe to quarantine against him on account of his foot and mouth disease.

As THERE is to be no extra session the State Board of Transportation has one more opportunity for redeeming itself and the promises of the republican

stock of promising factories looking this way for a location judiciously administered would be worth \$100,000,000 to

A FUND of \$1,000,000 to invest in the

THIRTEEN new proposals to sell park lands have been received in answer to the advertisement of the park commissioners and prices range considerably below those named for the formerly accepted tracts.

CANADA cannot hope for a reciprocity treaty with America which shall not give America advantages in Canadian markets over Great Britain. So said Secretary Blaine to the Canadian commissioners and so say we all.

TWENTY members of the Iowa legislature are in Chicago on a junketing trip. It may be safely stated that the newspaper correspondent whom Senator Finn punished a short time ago was not invited to accompany the party.

THERE is some speculation among democrats as well as republicans as to in constructing a platform of principles consistent with Governor Boyd's address relative to an extra session.

THE same old chestnut about the proposed union depot near the old nail works has been revamped by the Omaha F. F. (fake factory). Whether it is for home consumption or intended to draw suckers from abroad has not transpired.

THE BEE hopes that the time is not distant when there will be substantial and permanent viaducts over every railroad crossing. But Rome was not built in a day and any attempt to overload the railroad by ordering viaducts promiscuously in one season can only result in defeating all the projects.

EIGHTEEN new cotton mills, representing 1,350,000 spindles, are in course of erection in Lancashire, England. This ought to be convincing proof to Americans that there is still room for a good many cotton mills on this side the Atlantic, where the raw material and the consumer of the manufactured article can shake hands.

FIFTEEN persons connected with the Louisiana Lottery company indicted by the grand jury have been placed under bonds of \$200 each to appear at the next term of court. From the amount of bail required it is clear either that the accused gentlemen are not in much danger of conviction or it is expected they may want to default upon their bail

THE young khedive of Egypt is not mature enough in years to take up his duties as ruler of that country. He is old enough, however, to understand international comity, and he proves it by gracefully announcing to William Walter Phelps that the United States minister to Germany needs no diplomatic introduction to the successor of the Pharaohs.

Don't ask too many things at one time. If we insist on building the Sixteenth and Fifteenth street viaducts this season there are ten chances to one that we will have no viaduct built either at Sixteenth or Fifteenth. Nine times out of ten the coupling of two propositions defeats both, and this is liable to happen with the viaduct ordinances if the at tempt is made to force both ordinances through at the same time.

A FEW days ago John M. Thurston positively refused to allow his name to go before the national convertion as a sandidate for vice president. And now it is announced from the city of Washington by a special telegram that J. S. Clarkson has never authorized anybody to use his name as a presidential candidate. What is to become of our party if both Thurston and Clarkson refuse to run? The next thing we hear will be an announcement that the Hon. Pat O. Hawes, who is now in Washington, positively declines to allow the use of his name for a position in the cabinet.

HE LOST AN OPPORTUNITY.

The official declaration on the part o Governor Boyd that he had decided not to call the legislature in extra session scores another decided triumph for the railroad magnates. Just before he was reinstated in his office by the decision of the supreme court Governor Boyd made no secret of his intention to call an extra session of the legislature, if for no other purpose than to formulate a maximum rate bill on staple commodities, including grain, tive stock, coal, lumber and salt. No sooner had Governor Boyd been reinstated than he was cajoled, importuned and bullaozed by railroad emissaries to give up the idea of calling an extra session. The governor heid out very bravely for nearly a month, but

he finally weakened and gave in. The reasons given for changing his mind have been given to the public frankly and without reserve. They are plausible and would under ordinary circumstances have been satisfactory to the people. The truth is, however, that the pressure brought to bear upon the governor has emanated chiefly if not wholly from railroad headquarters. The railroad managers were seriously alarmed if not absolutely frightened at the prospect that the legislature would enact a reasonable maximum rate law framed in conformity with the views of the governor. Had they really believed what they have made Governor Boyd believe, namely, that the legislature would break up without agreeing upon any bill, they would not have taken so much trouble to dissuade him from calling the session. The railroad managers would have cared very little about the cost of a session that would grind out emptyings. Their share of that

take out of Nebraska every year in excess of what they should charge. The truth is the legislature would not have dared to adjourn without making a moderate reduction in freight rates. Most of the men who compose the legislature, independents, democrats and republicans, either hope to go back next winter or want to go higher. They have all been home since the last session and know the temper of the people. The blustering letters which the most radical independents have sent to the governor are no index of what they would have done had they been put to the test of accepting moderate railroad legislation or returning to their constituents empty handed. The bugbears about scaring away foreign capital for fear of extreme legislation relative to loans and credits was too gauzy to be worthy of attention. The legislature could not touch a single issue not included in the governor's call and eastern capitalists know this as well as we do. Governor Boyd has lost an opportunity to render the state a service

expense would have been a mere baga-

telle in view of the millions which they

which is not likely to present itself

AN OBVIOUS SCHEME. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican. referring to the article in the Iowa State Register of March 1 urging that the republican delegation from Iowa to the national convention be instructed to vote for Mr. Blaine, says: "If there is no well-laid scheme behind this representative republican newspaper's utterances, then the case becomes the very saddest of the many sad ones recorded in the history of Blaineophobia in this country. The Republican's implication that

there may be a well-laid scheme in the efforts of J. S. Clarkson to send a delegation from Iowa to Minneapolis instructed for Blaine is fully warranted. The design is to make a trade in the interest of Clarkson. That individual is not at all modest in his political aspirations. His zeal for Mr. Blaine was due largely to the hope that he might secure the second place on the ticket. He will be very well satisfied now to make a bargain for a cabinet position, and if he can get the Iowa republican delegation instructed for Blaine it is not to be doubted that he will endeavor to make such a bargain. Clarkson has no expectation that Blaine will be nominated. There is not a republican leader whose opinion is of any weight who does no regard as final the refusal of the secretary of state to be considered a presidential candidate. There is not a reputable republican having faith in the candor and honesty of Mr. Blaine who does not hold that view of his declination. The assumption that Iowa "has the power to make him the next president of the United States" is manifestly absurd. But if the Iowa delegation should be instructed for Blaine it would be in a position to be manipulated in the interest of some other candidate, and the influence of Clarkson would be exerted in behalf of the candidate from whom he had reason to expect the most

liberal consideration. The scheme behind the utterances of the Register is sufficiently obvious. It is so plain that very few of the republicans of Iowa are likely to be deceived by it. There are not many of them who have any desire to promote the political aspirations of J. S. Clarkson. His course as a self-appointed leader of the republicans of Iowa has not been to the advantage of the party in that state. His conduct on a broader stage of political action has not helped the republican party in the nation. He lacks the capacity for wise and safe leadership. The tendency of what he is now endeavoring to do in Iowa is against party harmony, so essential to republican success in that state this year, and it is the imperative duty of the republicans of that state to defeat his transparent scheme.

THE POLE NUISANCE.

Whether this city orders the wires of the telephone, telegraph or electric lighting companies underground or not, another pole for wires should not be planted in this city without a permit from the Board of Public Works and under supervision of a competent inspector, detailed to see to it that the poles shall be planted without seriously damaging sidewalks and interfering with the poles already existing. It is bad enough to have our streets obstructed by a forest of poles in the heart of the city, but it is an outrage on property owners who have gone to the expense of costly permanent sidewalks, and who have expended large sums for sub-cellars in front of their store houses,

to submit to having them torn up by laborers who are not competent to pair the damage.

The fact is that the city ought to compel the corporations who own pole lines in this city to deposit money enough with the city treasurer to pay for all damages liable to occur before a permit is granted to tear up the walks. Another very desirable reform would be to require all poles to be of uniform height and permit only one set on one side of any street, conditioned that all competing companies shall have joint use of such poles on payment of reasonable charge to the company owning the line. This would do away with the promiscuous pole nuisance in our streets.

TURN-PIKE HOLMAN. Congressman Hatch hit Holman a wicked blow between the eyes on Saturday. Holman has been playing his favorite role of obstructionist all through the session and has arrogated to himself privileges which must certainly have been exasperating to other democratic leaders. In the Saturday melee he attempted to kill an appropriation of \$159,000 for the bure au of animal industry and \$10,000 for beet sugar experiments by claiming that the proposed expenditures were not properly matters belonging to the committee on agriculture, but to the committee on appropriations. He was first knocked out by the speaker, who overruled his point of order; and when he rose again Uncle Bill Hatch struck him with a shaft of ridicule which wilted him completely.

Holman has attempted to run the government all by himself this winter. Instead of confining himself to the business of his own committee on appropriations he has insisted upon using his cheese knife on every sort of expenditure without regard for the courtesy which precedent and politeness accords to other committees. The Indian appropriation bill as passed by the house is a mosaic of contradictions and a remarkable conglomeration of crude ideas as a result of the extreme activity of the Indiaman's proboscis in a vicinity where he was not at all at home. The agricultural measure presented by Mr. Hatch had been very carefully considered and when Holman proposed to catechise the Missourian upon the measure that able and experienced parliamentarian frankly and with the expressed sympathy of his outraged associates told him to mind his own business.

The colloquy did not end there, however, for Holman never knows when he is in danger until the house falls on him and he insisted upon intermeddling, whereupon Mr. Hatch, although a fellow democrat, exposed him in a way which brought down the house and will cripple the old man's efforts at parsimony for the remainder of the session. Mr. Hatch entered congress in the Forty-sixth session and he announced that at that early period Mr. Holman was fighting all appropriations except those for his own constituency and had been doing so ever since. The argument was clinched amidst ripples of laughter at the complete discomfiture of Holman when Mr. Hatch, raising his voice in his peculiar way, stated that one of the first speeches he had heard from the lips of Mr. Holman was in favor of a bill to build a turn-pike road in the state of

Mr. Holman subsided and the bill was passed. The democrats were in as high glee over the result as the republicans It is to be hoped the gentleman from Indiana has been effectually squelched, for next to Buck Kilgore of Texas, he had become the most intolerable nuisance on the floor of the house of representatives. In future debates the compound word "turn-pike" will be used to immense advantage whenever Holman becomes obstreperous. The chances are that he will become known as Turn-Pike Holman.

If the coal miners of England carry out their announced intention, there will be inaugurated this week one of the greatest strikes in the history of

A GREAT STRIKE THREATENED.

that country. The latest advices intimate that the threatened conflict may be averted. It is stated that of the 600,000 miners in Great Britain not more than one-third of them have even discussed the question of a strike, and in view of the fact that coal stocks are low and prices high it is thought probable that a satisfactory arrangement may be made between the operators and the miners by which hostilities will be avoided. Meanwhile the price of coal has gone up to extraordinary figures and there is much suffering in conse-

quence among the poor. The coal miners of the United' Kingdom constitute a powerful organization, The National union of miners was organized eleven years ago, and two years later it had become strong enough to carry a 15 per cent advance through the Kingdom. Since that time the miners have reckoned with the operators on equal terms. Within the last four years the men have obtained two advances, amounting to 30 per cent. Under a plan adopted three years ago, wages and all other differences between employers and miners have been settled by an organized system of local, district and national committees. Fully 60 per cent of all the miners belong to the National union, which keeps a large fund to be used in case of strikes and also disburses

a considerable amount annually in relief. It will thus be seen that this powerful organization has a long period of success behind it to give encouragement and confidence to its members, but it is suggested that they face odds never met before. Great strikes have failed in the past year in Germany and France, where wages are far lower than in England. The depression that extends over English trade is unfavorable to any advance in the wages for mining coal, and if the men insist upon their demand a prolonged conflict will be inevitable. According to a cable dispatch, if the export trade is cut off one-third of the miners in the country might remain on a strike six months without restricting the output consumed at home. If that is the fact it would seem that under existing conditions the miners of the United Kingdom will make a very serious mistake if they precipitate a conflict. The effect of doing this must

necessarily be to increase the general business depression, while the suffering of the poor in, consequence of the advanced price of coal will be very great, and the end is more likely than not to be a repetition of the experience of the striking miners of Germany and France.

IT is not remarkable that all Europe is in a state of unrest. There is enough misery in every monarchy of the old world to touch the hearts of humanity generally. Starvation and oppression cannot long march along hand in hand. Starvation means desperation, and desperation is the twin brother of anarchy. Germany is turbulent and even the imperial castle could not shut out the cry of the workless for bread. In Vienna 30,000 men to whom a few loaves were given by the government fought for crumbs like hungry dogs striving for a bone. In Hungary more than 20,000 peasants have been subsisting on roots and the bark of trees. In Russia 20,000,-000 are starving and the Russian soldiers have manfully sacrificed part of their rations to relieve the famine stricken. In Italy there is likewise great want. Yet in all these countries standing armies are maintained to consume the substance of the nation and extravagant courts are not wanting in luxuries. The conditions are too hard for the people to endure, and it will not be surprising to see a tremendous, far-reaching revolt. War can hardly be avoided either at home or with some foreign country in Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy. Meanwhile America prospers, and blessed is the man whose allegiance is sworn to the stars and

SECRETARY NOBLE gives to the public severe letter written to Commissioner of Pensions Raum concerning some matters of administration. This suggests the remark that a practice has grown up in the departments at Washington which is wholly at variance with official courtesy, and that is the publication of letters from cabinet officers and heads of bureaus containing severe reflections upon subordinates. The Raum instance is not exceptional, but such letters are as a rule published not so much to improve the service to which they apply as to catch the attention of the public and win a little applause or to shift an embarrassing responsibility. They are often couched in language which would not be tolerated outside of official circles and is sometimes insulting in the extreme. When a superior officer finds it necessary to discipline a subordinate he should be courteous enough to address his strictures to him verbally or by post and not through the newspapers.

THE authorities of Pennsylvania will proceed against the combine of anthracite roads in order to test in the courts whether it is in violation of the constitution of that state. Governor Pattison very promptly took hold of the matter when the proper complaint was pre sented to him, and although the complainants failed to perform their duty when the hearing was held the attorney general, presumably by direction of the governor, will bring judicial proceedings to ascertain the status of the combine under the law. The whole country will be interested in the result, since it is the evident purpose of the monopoly to advance the price of anthracite coal, instead of carrying out the promise that the public should share in the economies which the combination would make practicable.

THE most creditable thing David Bennett Hill has done in a very long time was his refusal to accept salary from the beginning of his term as United States senator, March 4, 1891. Mr. Hill was sworn in as senator January 7, 1892, but at the beginning of the current month he had a right to claim a full year's salary. On applying to the clerk of the senate for money he was tendered that amount, with mileage, but declined to receive it and insisted upon signing vouchers only for the time since he was sworn in, so that over \$4,000 which he might have had will be covered back into the treasury. As a financial transaction Mr. Hill was better off by remaining to the end of his term as governor of New York, the pay of that position being larger than the compensation of a senator, but none the less his action was both creditable and judicious.

THE democrats of Rhode Island, who held their convention a few days ago, left no doubt as to their position regarding the currency. "Every dollar of American money," says the platform, whether of gold, silver or paper, ought to be of equal value the world over. This is sound, but it is not money of this kind that the country would have if the democratic advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silverthey are unquestionably a and majority of the party-could have their way. The danger that confronts the country now is in the possible success of that larger element of the democracy, which is not in agreement with the position of the Rhode Island democratic platform.

SOUTH OMARK is wise in making provision for a public hospitaland the proposition for bonds with which to secure such an institution should be voted unanimously.

Looking Out for St. John.

St. John is trybtz to rejuve ate the prohi-bition party, with a view, of course, to secaring another contract with the democratic national committees a campaign speaker at the rate of \$50 a day.

Pat David on the Back. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.
Republicans should not be too severe on the misdoings of Senator Hill, for we firmly believe that he has rendered them a great service by making New York state surely

> Cheap at Any Price. Chicago Tribune,

republican this fail.

The democratic wigwam on the lake front will cost \$24,000 and seat 15,000 persons. From this it appears that the average cost of season ticket will be \$1.3316. In view of the highly diverting nature of the performance this is dirt cheap.

Benjamin is the Man.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Mr. Harrison has given the country a strong, wise and clean administration. His renomination for a second term will be the

customary, as it will be a just recognition of the claims of faithful service in his high office to its appropriate rewards. No other candidate has been mentioned since Blaine's withdrawal, who has, all things considered, anything like an equal title to the favor of his party. He would be stronger with the people in this year of grace than any of these other candidates.

How to Become Notorious.

Pittsburg Dispatch The three most promising methods for attaining notoriety, according to present indications, are: To attempt to stifle the voice of a political party, to rob an express train, or to lay claims to the butlership of polite society. Curiously enough, we are indebted to New York state for the exhibition of all

> Taking a Fresh Hold. Kansas City Journal.

Republican majorities in Kansas will show big increase this year. The young crowd all Kansans are young in spirit-never showed more enthusiastic energy than in the meetings of the present winter and spring. There was the right ring in the Topeka meeting of the League of Republican clubs, a ring that means defeat to all opposition.

Jerry's Calamity Clerk,

Portland Oregonian. Hon. Jeremiah Empson of Kansas went to congress on the strength of his sockless feet, but his admirers have always been wont to say that he was a very intelligent and educated man, who would quickly make his mark in public. He has made his mark, several of them on the backs of a few bills which he has introduced, and the newspaper reporters in Washington are having great sport over them. Here is Jerry's indorsement on one of these papers: "For the releef of certin Setlers within what was formly the Forte Doge military Reservation in Foord County, Kansas, and to conferm entrees of Public Lands Eroneously allowed thareen." Another indorsement reads as follows: "Join Resolution atherizing the publick Printer to print one Hundered thousan coppys of laws relateing to Loanes curency and so fourth." And the Kansas statesman's famous bill for the repeal of "the pernicious" gold law began as follows: "To repeel the portions of section forteen of an act Approved february 12, eighteen and 73, wich made the goide Dollar the unite of Value."

OUR HIGH PRICED TARS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Most Amer cans will be apt to think that that bill of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 which the wounded sailors of the Baltimore and the friends of the dead sailors are bringing against Chili is rather steep. Chili has offered to make reparation, but the demands ought to be kept within reasonable limits. New York Advertiser: The sailors of the

United States steamship Baltimore have ormally filed their claims against the Chilian government for damages. The damages asked range from \$30,000 each for false im prisonment to \$150,000 for "very grave injuries"-in all amounting to over \$2,000,000. At these rates it is believed our Jack Tars would consent to be flogged and jugged in every port they strike.

Philadelphia Record: Claims to the amount of \$2,065,000 have already been filed in the State department on behalf of the sailors of the Baltimore who sustained injuries in the riots at Valparaiso. Jack Tar may be slow and ungainly on shore sometimes, and unduly sensitive to the blandishments of the bunco steerer; but when it comes to making out a claim for salvage, prize money or exemplary damages he can hold his own with any land-shark of them all.

New York Herald: The saiors who figured in the Valparaiso row must either have an egregiously high opinion of their own personal value or fancy that the Chilian coffers are legitimate objects of looting. Thirty-four of them have filed in the State department at Washington claims for personal injuries. These claims foot up the modest total of something over \$2,000.000. Several of the claimants put their damages at the modest figure of \$150,000 each, and others demand a round \$100,000. Some will be content with \$75,000 and some with even \$50,000. It need hardly be said that no one would ever think of presenting such extravagant demands as these for similar injuries in any court of jus-

Fred Nye's Success.

A private letter conveys the information that Fred Nye, formerly well known in Omaha as editor of the Daily Republican, has been made night editor of the Chicago Daily Herald. Fred's friends in Omaha will not be surprised to learn of his success anywhere but many will be mighty glad of it. The Herald is one of the greatest dailies of the world—few, very few, are better. The fact that the proprietors of such a paper have been quick to recognize the stuff of which Fred Nye is made is only another instance proving that they know a good thing when

RIB-TICKLING RIPPLES.

and instructive. Typographically it is all but perfection and its cover is a veritable work of art. Published by Cassell Publishing company, 104 and 106 Fourth street, New Binghamton Leader: What's the use of calling a giri Isabelle when she isn't? Rochester Post: The soring poet has for writes that publishers are bound to respect. "It is wonderful how woman-worship, judiciously applied, will belp you on in the world," sollloquizes Bertie Clifford, the hero of Alfred Larder's latest novel, "A Sinner's Harper's Mazazine: Sir Bedivere de Vere-Oh, I say, how you do chaff! You never take Sentence." This gives the keynote of the whole story. Bertie Clifford is a young man me seriously! American Belle-You never asked me. (No

Detroit Free Press: "We should like an a ticle from your pen," wrote a Boston editor to a literary friend in Chicago, but the lit-erary friend's brother received the letter and forthwith sent by express a hog weigning

Chicago Tribune: Oculist-There is nothing hatever the matter with this eye. It suffers my through sympathy with the other eye. Sufferer—I wouldn't mind its sympathizing little, doctor, but it makes me tirel to have little, doctor, but it makes me tirea t shedding tears over it all the time.

WHY HE LIKED TO CLIMB. I remember, I remember,
The hickory trees so high
That I would elimb with nope to bag
Some shellbarks on the sly.
Of course it was a childish whim
But ah! 'twas little joy
To find how Farmer Jones' dog
Could masticate a boy.

Kate Field's Washington: Tattle-I see you everywhere with Miss Menibowe nowa-days. You seem to be very friendly with her. but you don't say much about it. Rattle-No. Wherever I go I find you've saved me the trouble.

Philadelphia Ledger: A New Jersey toboz-ganing company has gone down, owing to the scarcity of snow during this and last winter. The profits were to have been on a sliding scale, but there weren't any.

Boston Transcript: When a woman rises to terminate a visit she has more to say than during her whole stay. In this respect a woman is like a gun, which makes the most noise when it's going off.

New Orleans Picayune: When a little girl n a Sunday school choir wants to be an angel all she has to do is to sing out. The idea that wings make the angel is merely a matter of Columbus Post; You can't help feeling sorry for the pretty girl who married another fel-low while you were still single.

ALL-FOUR JINGLES. Washington Star. The girl whose conversation is Enough to make you sleep May well be said to represent The terrors of the deep.

Lowell Arena. Leap, girls, leap with care, Leap with a pop at your part'ners, No more need for trip and snare; Pop. zirls, pop, to the bachelaire,

Paper, 'tis said, will keep us warm; This fact, poor friend, pray note— And in your vest the tacket wear For your pawned over-cast. New York Herald. "I wonder." mused the blushing maid,
"If he will dare to be my brother?—
But eight times four is—I'm afraid
To linger tamely till another."

New York Press. After popping the question
The youth didn't stop.
But, at her suggestion.
Went and questioned the "pop." NEW ROOKS AND PERIODICALS.

From the extreme north to the extreme south; from the North Cape, photographed by the light of the Midnight Sun, to the temples and bazaars of India and the islands of the

South Seas, the reader may journey in thespages, and obtain such a revelation of the

wonders of nature and the great baunts of

mankind as could only be made clearer could his own eyes contemplate them in the reality

as the eye of the camera has contemplated them for him. No mere description could so

graphically convey what pictures show, and no pictures, even from the most gifted and skillful hand, could possess the value of ac-

curacy and completeness of these actual transcriptions from nature, fixed upon the

photographic plate and reproduced in their integrity by the art of printing. In them, as in a mirror, are reflected the busy life of the

great cities of the world as well as the memo-

ials of historical activity and the remains

of civilizations long passed away. This beautiful volume would make a magnificent present and one that would not be likely to be soon forgotten. Published by Globe Pub-

lishing Co., 705 Chestnut street, Philadel-

"In every human generation there is a cer-

tain small number of picked men concerning

whom public interest, beginning early, con-

tinues long to be so general and so vivid that everything proceeding from them, everything

said about them, everything connected with

them, is sure to engage the attention of man-kind. Of this select class of men belonging

to our generation by eminence was Charles Haddon Sourgeon." Thus writes Prof. W. C. Wilkinson of the deceased great English

preacher in his introduction to the life of "Charles Haddon Spurgeon: Preacher, Au-

thor, Philanthropist, with Anecdotal Reminiscences," by G. Holden Pike. The con-

duding chapters of this work are written by

James C. Fernald. This is an exceedingly interesting story of this wonderful man's

career and is especially rich in anecdotes and pen-and-ink sketches. The stages and inci-dents of the final illness are given with spe-

cial fullness and clearness, including Mr Spurgeon's own letters from Mentone, up to

January 17, only two weeks before his death

The work is graphically written and the reader seems to see the boy Spurgeon in his godly home, the young convert engaging zealously as tract distributor, and making Sunday school talks till surprised

into preaching when only sixteen years old, the "boy preacher" settled as pastor at Wa-

terbeach at 17 years of age; the odd, but

winning and mighty young preacher begin-ning his pastorate in the world's metropolis

at 19, soon crowding the little chapel, and

Tabernacle was built, where from six to seven

thousand persons have assembled thrice a week for thirty years to hear the gospel

preached by this one man. We read, too, of

his orphanage and other charities; the be-neficent book fund conducted by Mrs. Spur-

geon for the pastors of feeble churches throughout England, Published by Funk &

Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

Helen Mathers has given us a delightful book descriptive of the beauties of the Sand-

wich Islands, under the title of "One Sum-mer in Hawaii." Always a graceful and in-

mer in Hawaii." Always a graceful and in-teresting writer, the unalloyed pleasure she

eems to have enjoyed while on this trip ap-

ordinary keenness of observation and a

facility in putting down in black and white

the sentiments evoked by her brief residence

n what has been postically termed the 'Paradise of the Pacific.'

What a charming piece of word-painting is

the following: "The morning dawned, the heaving deep no longer rocked me in its em-

brace. I heard the innumerable voices of the land, and breathed the balm of a thou-sand flowers. I still recied with the after

know that I was stranded upon a rock. Stepping upon the veranda in the cool hush

of the morning, I appreciated for the first time the luxuriant repose of the tropics.

"The bloom of unwonted flowers, the bur

nished sheen of the leaves, the lancelike foliage of the palms, all bespoke a new world

"Before me stood a group of dusky chil-dren—with wonder in their liquid eyes— timid, fawnlike and flower-decked. They

won me at once. I said: If these are heathen, let them remain heathen, 'for of such is the kingdom of heaven.'"

But the book is full of such beautiful lan-guage, and at the same time contains so much valuable information about Hawaii and

he Hawaiins as to make it both entertaining

pears to have inspired her with a more than

phia, Pa.

about town with an income sufficient to keep him from being obliged to work and with a great talent for conquering the hearts of the The number of those to whom a trip around fair sex. The story starts out with a recital of the complications that naturally arise the world is actually permitted is comparatively small. Even persons of means sufof the complications that naturally arise from the erratic love-making of Bertie Ulifford. While engaged to an aristocratic, stately young lady, Blanche Haviland, who possesses a vast e-tate and large annual rental, he falls in love with a pretty and simple-minded governess. Vera Marchmont, who reciprocates his affection with so much ardor, that finding it impossible that Bortie can ever marry her she consents to live with him, with the understanding that when he iciently ample for the indulgence of such a journey may not have the leisure, or, when they possess both means and leisure, tack the energy to face the exertion involved. Many are restraized by home ties or family interests too dear to be broken, even for a few months, or by business necessities that canhim, with the understanding that when he marries the wealthy and haughty beauty sho not endure a prolonged interruption. Easy as the journey has been made by the facilialone will have his love. This would appear ties of modern travel, it is still too formidable to be a pretty good start in the way of lovers' complication, but nothing would suit Bertie an undertaking for the majority of mankind. That large class that cannot travel must fall back for their knowledge of the world but an embarras d'amours, so to to speak we live in upon books of travel. For this purpose we know of no better book than "Snepp's Photographs of the World," In French maid and a missionary's wife, while a French mad and a missionary swite, white still maintaining his peculiar relationships with Vera Marchmont and Blanche Haviland. The book is bright and breezy and rever pails on the reader. Published by Edward Brandus & Co., 30 Broad street, New the compilation of this work the services of scores of travelers have been enlisted and pictorial contributions have been obtained rom every pertion of the habitable globe,

> A very amusing little brochure has just been published by J. S. Oglivie, 57 Rose street, New York, under the caption of "How to Manage a Husband; Containing the "How to Manage a Husband; Containing the Opinions and Experiences of more than One Hundred Women." This subject was recently discussed at considerable length by the members of Sorosis, the pioneer of women's clubs. Some very good ideas were advanced by those who took part in the debate, but the great problem was left unsolved. The New York Evening World offered a prize of \$20 for the best plan showing how to manage a husband and the showing how to manage a husband, and the letters sent in response to this offer are published in this little book. Mrs. Jennie M. Lazier, president of the Sorosis, acted as judge and awarded the prize to the writer of a short essay entitled "Companionship the Requisite," which is certainly very prettily worded. There is, however, another one which while somewhat curt has at least the merit of extreme brevity. It is told in three words: "Feed the brute." Perhaps, as Daisy writes, "the best way to manage a husband is to let him do as he likes and never kick." A piece of advice which most ladie a wife of two years' standing: "Don't talk too much." But after all the best advice is contained in the letter of "A Long Islander who urges her married sisters to just use a little common sense. On the whole the book will be found very entertaining.

The contents of the March Arena are sufficiently varied to interest all lovers of seri ous literature, Rev. Minot J. Savage con tributes a remarkable paper on psychical re search, giving many thrilling stories, for the truth of which he vouches. Prof. Joseph Rhodes Buchanan writes thoughtfully or contributes a paper of great ability and interest, entitled "Revelation Through Nature," General J. B. Weaver writes on "The Three fold Contention of Industry." Hamlin Gar land describes, in his graphic manner, the farmers' alliance of the present congress. This paper is accompanied by nine photograyures. Hon. Walter Clark furnishes a masterly argument in favor of governmental control of the telegraph and telephone. William Q. Judge, who stands at the head of the theosophical movement in America, answers Moncure D. Conway's recent article of "Madame Biavatsky at Adyar." Charie Schröder institutes a comparison between Christianity and Buddhism, showing wherein the former religion is superior to the belief of the East Indians. Nellie Booth Simmons'
"Battle Hymn of Labor" is one of the best
poems of the month. Miss Will Allen Drompools of the month. Also goods contributes a story of East Tennessee, entitled "The War of the Roses," It will doubtless become very popular. "The Dead doubtless become very popular. "The Dead Sea of the Nineteenth Century," a thought ful paper on the increasing misery of the very poor in our great cities, will attract much attention.

A most interesting article on "The Indians of North America," by Captain William D. Dougherty, U. S. A., opens the Over land Monthly for March. It is illustrated with pictures of Indian topees, portraits of prominent chiefs and sketches of Indian life. In this issue Horace Davis, one of the leading business men of the coast, gives a resume of Nicaragra canal prospects and its desirability to the Pacific coast. Mrs. Bandini's sketch of hunting with foxtiounds in the foothills is full of movement and freshness, and the spirited illustrations of Whiteside 111 much to its vividness. Prof. Brown of the Stanford university, describes his ideal of an art school for America. The stories this month are "Caledonia of Red Cloud," by Lillian H. Shuey, a very effective little piece of romance in the life of a beautiful halfbreed girl in the mountains mated Digger," by Albert Williams, ir., a story of the mines that is no imitation at all of Brete Harte, but is entirely original "Peie's Last Appearance," a story of a fire goddess and a Kanaka hero, with a lov-ing woman to turn the scale; and the Santa Barbara serial. The variety and character the March number of this magazine are striking and attractive.

"Afterwhiles" and "Neighborly Poems," two volumes uniform with "Sketches in Proso," are collections of James Whitcomb ricey's published poems in convenient form. These books, one of which contains a fine These books, one of which contains a fine portrait of the author, will make a welcome dition to the American poets in any library Published by the Bowen-Merrill company,

"The Book Buyer" for February is as bright and neat as ever, and contains, in ad-dition to the usual amount of interesting hierary matter, a portrait and biographical sketch of Alfred Parsons, the celebrated English landscape painter, Published by Charles Scrioner's Sons, New York.

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